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**Connecticut Warbler in Maine.**—September 16, 1906, in the woods of Cape Elizabeth, I saw a warbler which I could not fully identify at the time, but which answered the description of a Connecticut Warbler, the white eye-ring being particularly prominent. The following day, September 17, 1906, a cat brought to a cottage, about 200 yards from the spot where I saw the above mentioned bird, a young male Connecticut Warbler. The specimen was taken to Mr. Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Society of Natural History, and was verified by him. The skin is now in the collection of the Society. This, I believe, is the seventh record of this warbler in southwestern Maine. The previous six records are as follows: Brown, Cape Elizabeth, Aug. 30, 1878, Abstract Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., 1882; Goodale, Saco, Sept. 1885, Sept. 8, 1886, and Sept. 15, 1886, Goodale in Auk, Vol. IV, p. 77; Norton, Westbrook, Sept. 20, 1896, Bull. Univ. of Maine, No. III, p. 119; Norton, Westbrook, Sept. 5, 1901, Journal Maine Ornith. Soc., Vol. VI, p. 47.—W. H. BROWNSON, *Portland, Me.*

***Cinclus mexicanus* not a Costa Rican Bird.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1891, Mr. Cherrie extended the range of the American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) "south from Guatemala to Costa Rica" and stated that "*C. mexicanus* is a comparatively common bird along many of the mountain streams" in the last named country while its congener, *C. ardesiacus*, he considers rare. This record was cited, with an interrogation mark, in the synonymy of *C. mexicanus mexicanus* on p. 678 of Part III, 'Birds of North and Middle America,' with the observation, in a footnote, that possibly the Costa Rican bird "represented a different form." Since the publication of Part III I have been able to examine the specimens in the Costa Rica National Museum, with the result that all the specimens labeled *C. mexicanus* (in Mr. Cherrie's handwriting) are adults of *C. ardesiacus* while those labeled *C. ardesiacus* (also by Mr. Cherrie) are young of that species. The two stages are so conspicuously different in coloration (the young of *C. ardesiacus* being nearly pure white beneath) that, in the absence of specimens of *C. mexicanus* for comparison, it is scarcely to be wondered that Mr. Cherrie mistook them for distinct species.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

**A Carolina Wren in Middlesex Fells, Massachusetts.**—On November 20, 1906, the call-notes of a wren were heard within the border of this State Reservation on the Wyoming side, and upon investigation the bird was found to be a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). It was moving in and about piles of cord wood laid up in the work of cutting out and sawing the large pines and hemlocks which the gypsy moths have killed. I stood with my back to one pile while the activity of the wren about another pile was observed and enjoyed with keen interest. Presently it came over into the pile beside which I stood and worked in among

the sticks of wood and out onto the top within four or five feet of me, affording views at very near range. The coloration was strong in its reddish brown above, shading brighter from the crown to the rump, and in its decided ochraceous-buff tint below; while when the head was thrown back the throat showed almost clear white. Conspicuous over the eye was the white line and clearly discernible were the white outer edges and spottings of the wings. From the wood piles the wren moved up among the sharp rocks of the hillside, going in and out of the holes between the rocks. The following day it was again visited and found in the family woodpile of the only house standing near and within the reservation. Here it passed back and forth, in and out, from woodpile to refuse heap of old blinds and fencing and through a cart-shed near by. Upon subsequent visits of myself and friends up to November 29 the wren appeared more shy and less disposed to afford good views of itself, remaining hidden for an hour, it might be, without even uttering a call-note and then suddenly appearing.

The last published records of Carolina Wrens in this vicinity are those in Mr. William Brewster's valuable work on the 'Birds of the Cambridge Region,' 1906, in which one is given as seen by Mr. Ralph Hoffmann on May 4, 1902, in Belmont (Auk, Vol. XIX, p. 292), and one again March 7, 1903, about a mile distant from the previous locality, also in Belmont, and continuing to be seen by local observers to the end of May, regarded as perhaps the same bird as seen in 1902. Early in June, 1903, Mr. William P. Hadley killed a Carolina Wren on Arlington Heights, whither it is thought this same bird may have strayed. Messrs. Howe and Allen in their 'Birds of Massachusetts' give six other records within the State between the years 1876 and 1899 inclusive. To these are to be added two later records in 'The Auk,' namely, one (Vol. XVIII, p. 397), giving the first definite record of the species nesting in the State, namely, on Naushon Island, July, 1901, and the other (Vol. XX, p. 69) giving Mr. Owen Durfee's account of taking a young bird in juvenal plumage at Fall River, Sept. 6, 1902.

The Middlesex Fells bird would seem, therefore, to be the tenth which has been recorded within the State in a period of thirty years.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

**Some Corrected Records.**—A few changes should be made in Mr. Bailey's paper on birds of western Mexico published in 'The Auk,' October, 1906, pp. 369–391. These are as follows:—No. 32, *Ortalis vetula macalli* should read *Ortalis wagleri*. *O. v. macalli* is limited to northeastern Mexico.

No. 67, *Myiarchus lawrencei* should read *Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens*. *M. lawrencei* belongs to eastern and southern Mexico.

No. 68, *Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens*, from Cleofas Island, should read *Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae*, the latter being the resident form on all the Tres Marias Islands.